



US005724167A

United States Patent [19]

Sabella

[11] Patent Number: 5,724,167
[45] Date of Patent: Mar. 3, 1998

- [54] MODULAR OPTICAL CROSS-CONNECT ARCHITECTURE WITH OPTICAL WAVELENGTH SWITCHING
- [75] Inventor: Roberto Sabella, Rome, Italy
- [73] Assignee: Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson, Stockholm, Sweden
- [21] Appl. No.: 555,716
- [22] Filed: Nov. 14, 1995
- [51] Int. Cl.⁶ H04J 14/02
- [52] U.S. Cl. 359/128; 359/124; 359/121; 359/120; 359/127; 385/24
- [58] Field of Search 385/24, 46; 359/124-125; 359/127-128, 117, 120-121, 163

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,194,977 3/1993 Nishio 359/128

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

0 310 058 4/1989 European Pat. Off. .
0 429 046 5/1991 European Pat. Off. .

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Photonic Switching II, Proceedings of the International Topical Meeting, 12 Apr. 1990, Kobe, Japan, pp. 286-290, XP00033373, Nishio et al., "Photonic wavelength-division switching network using a parallel lambda-switch".

IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communication, vol. 6, No. 7, New York, US, pp. 1131-1140, XP000001576, Ikegami et al., "Semiconductor devices in photonic switching".

Ericsson Review, vol. 71, No. 3, Stockholm, Sweden, pp. 134-143, XP000467129, Johansson et al., "An optical transport network layer—concept and demonstrator".

IEEE, Journal of Lightwaves Technology, vol. 13, No. 2, "Performance Evaluation of an Optical Multi-Carrier Network Using Wavelength Converters Based on FWM in Semiconductor Optical Amplifiers", by Iannone et al., Feb. 1995, pp. 312-324.

IEEE, Journal of Lightwave Technology, vol. 11, No. 5/6, "A Transport Network Layer Based on Optical Network Elements.", by Hill et al., May/Jun. 1993, pp. 667-676.

IEEE, Photonics Technology Letters, vol. 7, No. 4, "Efficiency and Noise Performance of Wavelength Converters Based on FWM in Semiconductor Optical Amplifiers", by Ottavi et al., Apr. 1995, pp. 357-359.

"Optical Wavelength Converters" Stubkjaer et al., *Proceedings of ECOC '94*, vol. 2, pp. 635-642.

IEICE Transactions on Communications, vol. E77-B, No. 10, "Optical Path Cross-Connect Node Architecture with High Modularity for Photonic Transport Networks", by Watanabe et al., Oct. 1994, pp. 1220-1229.

IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications, vol. 8, No. 6, "Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing Networks: Principles and Applications", by C. Bracket, Aug. 1990, pp. 948-964.

Ericsson Review, No. 3, "An Optical Transport Network Layer—Concept and Demonstrator", by S. Johansson et al., 1994, vol. 71, No. 3, pp. 134-143.

Primary Examiner—Kinfe-Michael Negash
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Nixon & Vanderhye P.C.

[57] ABSTRACT

An optical cross-connect node architecture interfaces plural optical fiber input and output links, each link containing plural wavelength channels. In one embodiment, the input links are connected to an optical coupler. Pairs of tunable optical filters and optical wavelength converters are each connected to an output port of the optical coupler and perform wavelength channel routing and switching in the wavelength domain, i.e., without the need for any optical space switch. In another embodiment, an additional input wavelength converter is connected to each input fiber link to convert the plural wavelength channels on each link to different, noninterfering wavelengths. This prevents wavelength contention in the optical coupler to which the input wavelength converters are connected. New fiber links may be added in modular fashion without significant impact on the pre-existing optical cross-connect structure. Similarly, new wavelength channels may also be multiplexed onto existing fibers to provide wavelength modularity without having to reconfigure the node.

27 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets

